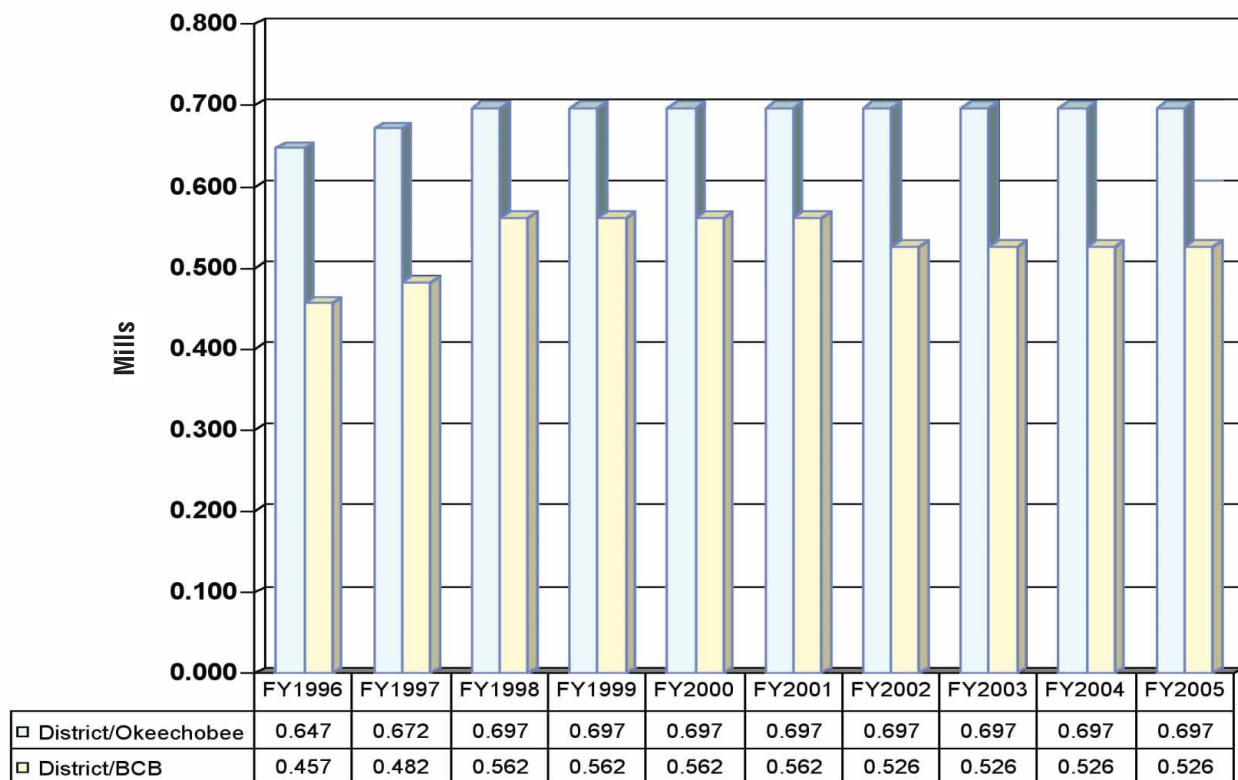


## Ten-Year Tax Millage History

The following graph depicts the District's actual millage rates over a 10-year period:

### Ad Valorem Millage Rates

FY1996 through FY2005

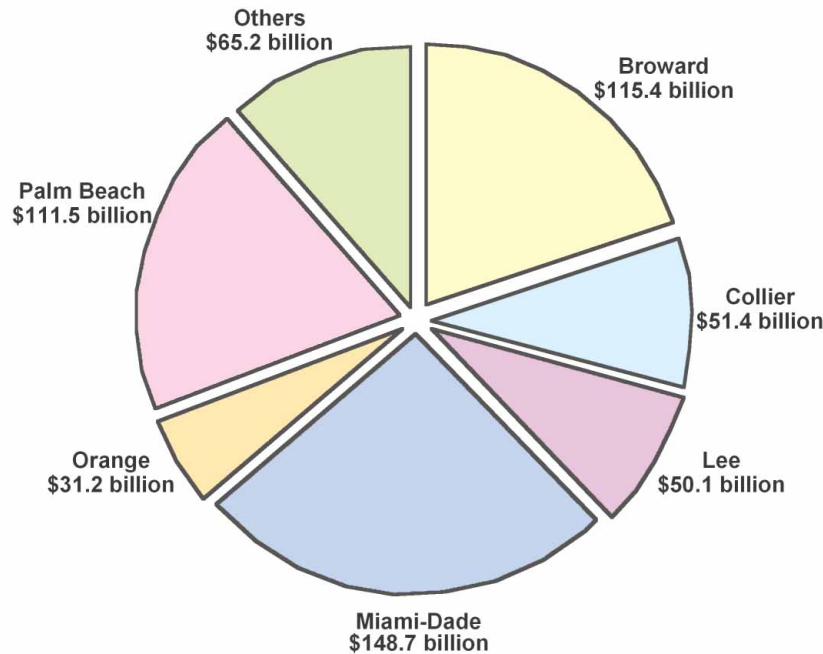


□ District/Okeechobee    □ District/BCB

The District's FY2005 adopted millage rates remain the same as in FY2004. In FY2005, all property owners within the District's boundaries will be assessed the District-at-large millage rate of .2840 mills. In addition, property owners within the Okeechobee Basin will be assessed both the Okeechobee Basin tax rate of .3130 mills and the Everglades Construction Project tax rate of .1000 mill, for a combined tax assessment of .6970 mills. Property owners within the Big Cypress Basin will be assessed the Big Cypress Basin millage rate of .2425 mills and the District-at-large tax rate of .2840 mills, for a combined tax assessment of .5265 mills.

## FY2005 District Tax Base

**Total Tax Base: \$573.5 Billion**



Taxable values for the six largest counties in the District's 16-county jurisdiction represent 88.6 percent of the total tax base. Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties comprise 65.5 percent of the total tax base.

## FY2005 Taxable Values

| District, Okeechobee Basin and Big Cypress Basin | District FY2004 Final Taxable Values | District FY2005 Final Taxable Values | Okeechobee Basin         | Big Cypress Basin       | Percent Change |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Broward  | \$103,976,829,657                    | \$115,358,701,214                    | \$115,358,701,214        | \$0                     | 10.95%         |
| Charlotte  | 96,634,871                           | 110,997,667                          | 110,997,667              | 0                       | 14.86%         |
| Collier  | 46,139,871,202                       | 51,444,974,521                       | 0                        | 51,444,974,521          | 11.50%         |
| Glades   | 439,065,106                          | 464,030,251                          | 464,030,251              | 0                       | 5.69%          |
| Hendry   | 1,557,910,882                        | 1,689,338,896                        | 1,689,338,896            | 0                       | 8.44%          |
| Highlands  | 502,790,089                          | 527,775,109                          | 527,775,109              | 0                       | 4.97%          |
| Lee  | 43,139,910,156                       | 50,055,042,233                       | 50,055,042,233           | 0                       | 16.03%         |
| Martin   | 13,348,450,379                       | 15,616,880,817                       | 15,616,880,817           | 0                       | 16.99%         |
| Miami-Dade                                       | 131,120,085,729                      | 148,703,157,654                      | 148,703,157,654          | 0                       | 13.41%         |
| Monroe   | 14,796,247,594                       | 17,461,639,367                       | 17,461,631,375           | 7,992                   | 18.01%         |
| Okeechobee                                       | 1,170,282,587                        | 1,386,774,792                        | 1,386,774,792            | 0                       | 18.50%         |
| Orange   | 28,608,210,783                       | 31,190,040,971                       | 31,190,040,971           | 0                       | 9.02%          |
| Osceola  | 12,041,375,878                       | 13,573,637,381                       | 13,573,637,381           | 0                       | 12.72%         |
| Palm Beach                                       | 98,725,683,959                       | 111,489,842,579                      | 111,489,842,579          | 0                       | 12.93%         |
| Polk   | 686,156,094                          | 843,674,275                          | 843,674,275              | 0                       | 22.96%         |
| St. Lucie  | 10,819,143,094                       | 13,567,060,745                       | 13,567,060,745           | 0                       | 25.40%         |
| <b>Total Tax Base</b>                            | <b>\$507,168,648,060</b>             | <b>\$573,483,568,472</b>             | <b>\$522,038,585,959</b> | <b>\$51,444,982,513</b> | <b>13.08%</b>  |

## Impact of Taxes

| Average Home             |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Assessed Value           | \$125,000        |
| Less Homestead Exemption | 25,000           |
| <b>Taxable Value</b>     | <b>\$100,000</b> |

The average impact of the District's FY2005 millage rates on a homeowner residing in the Okeechobee or Big Cypress Basin with a home assessed at \$125,000 (less a \$25,000 homestead exemption) is shown below:



| Okeechobee Basin                                      |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| (\$100,000 Taxable Value)                             | Millage Rate  | Tax Rate      |
| Adopted FY2005 Tax Rate District and Okeechobee Basin | 0.6970        | \$69.70       |
| Adopted FY2004 Tax Rate District and Okeechobee Basin | 0.6970        | \$69.70       |
| <b>FY2004- FY2005 Variance</b>                        | <b>0.0000</b> | <b>\$0.00</b> |

| Big Cypress Basin                                      |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| (\$100,000 Taxable Value)                              | Millage Rate  | Tax Rate      |
| Adopted FY2005 Tax Rate District and Big Cypress Basin | 0.5265        | \$52.65       |
| Adopted FY2004 Tax Rate District and Big Cypress Basin | 0.5265        | \$52.65       |
| <b>FY2004- FY2005 Variance</b>                         | <b>0.0000</b> | <b>\$0.00</b> |

Taxes paid within the Okeechobee Basin for FY2005 remain approximately 70 cents per \$1,000 of taxable value. Taxes paid within the Big Cypress Basin for FY2005 remain the same, at approximately 53 cents per \$1,000 of taxable value.

The enabling legislation limits the combined District-at-large and basin tax millage for each of the two basins at .8 mills (80 cents per \$1,000 of taxable value). The state constitutional limit is slightly higher at 1 mill (\$1.00 per \$1,000 of taxable value).

## Taxing Authority Definitions

A sample property tax notice for a typical Palm Beach County resident with a home assessed at \$127,375 (less a \$25,000 homestead exemption) is shown on the following page. Each year in August, Florida property owners receive similar notices from their respective county property appraisers. This sample tax notice has been divided into the following sections:

### Section 1

This section lists the taxing authorities, including the District. Other taxing authorities that receive revenue through property taxes are Palm Beach County, the Palm Beach County School Board, the Palm Beach County Health Care District and the Children's Services Council.

### Section 2

This section details how property taxes were distributed last year among the various taxing authorities.

### Section 3

This section lists the property taxes proposed for this year. In this example, the property taxes levied by the District are listed on two lines: SFWMD \$61.60 and Everglades Construction Project \$10.32, for a total of \$71.92. The Everglades Forever Act of 1994 requires the District to separate the Okeechobee Basin tax revenue dedicated to the Everglades Construction Project.

### Section 4

This section lists the name, address and phone number for each taxing authority, and provides the date of their first budget hearing.

### Section 5

This section lists the assessed value of the property for last year and this year, and details any property exemptions that apply. In this example, the assessed value for the property last year was \$125,000, minus a \$25,000 homestead exemption. The property taxes due are based on a net taxable value of \$102,375.


### Section 6

This section lists the taxes to be paid if no budget changes are made by the taxing authorities. This is also known as the rolled-back rate, which is a millage rate that generates the same tax revenue as last year, exclusive of new construction.

### Section 7

This section lists non-ad valorem fees and assessments to be collected by other taxing authorities.

# Sample Tax Notice

| NOTICE OF PROPOSED PROPERTY TAXES AND PROPOSED OR ADOPTED NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS   |                               |   |  |                                 |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| PROPERTY CONTROL NO. 00-00-00-00-00-0000-0000  |                               | 2004 PROPOSED AD VALOREM TAXES  |  | DO NOT PAY THIS IS *NOT* A BILL |
| LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:<br>PARCEL IS IN INCORPORATED<br>PALM BEACH COUNTY   |                               | The taxing authorities which levy property taxes against your property will soon hold PUBLIC HEARINGS to adopt budgets and tax rates for the next year.<br>The purpose of these PUBLIC HEARINGS is to receive opinions from the general public and to answer questions on the proposed tax change and budget PRIOR TO TAKING FINAL ACTION.<br>Each taxing authority may AMEND OR ALTER its proposal at the hearing. |  |                                 |
| Section 1  | Section 2                     | Section 3   | A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED TAXES AND BUDGET WILL BE HELD:                                    |                                 |
| TAKING AUTHORITY   | YOUR PROPERTY TAXES LAST YEAR | YOUR TAXES THIS YEAR IF PROPOSED BUDGET CHANGE IS MADE  | YOUR TAXES THIS YEAR IF NO BUDGET CHANGE IS MADE   |                                 |
| PB COUNTY  | 450.00                        | 464.35  | PALM BEACH COUNTY (561) 355-2587<br>9/09 7:00 PM 301 N OLIVE AVE 6TH FL<br>WEST PALM BEACH 33401   |                                 |
| PUBLIC SCHOOLS   |                               |   |  |                                 |
| BY STATE LAW   | 565.20                        | 574.35  | PBC SCHOOL BOARD (561) 434-8837<br>9/13 5:05 PM 3300 FOREST HILL BLVD<br>WEST PALM BEACH 33406     |                                 |
| BY LOCAL BOARD   | 259.90                        | 267.47  |  |                                 |
| CITY   | 790.00                        | 815.19  | WEST PALM BEACH (561) 822-1342<br>9/08 5:01PM 200 SECOND STREET<br>WEST PALM BEACH 33401           |                                 |
| SFWMO  | 59.70                         | 61.60   | SO FLA WTR MGT DIST (561) 686-8800<br>9/07 5:15PM 3301 GUN CLUB ROAD<br>WEST PALM BEACH 33406      |                                 |
| EVERGLADES   | 10.00                         | 10.32   | FL INLAND NAVIG DIST (561) 627-3386<br>9/08 6:30PM 21 S CYPRESS ST<br>FELLSMERE 32948              |                                 |
| CONST. PROJ.   | 3.85                          | 3.97  | CHILDRENS SV COUNCIL (561) 655-1010<br>9/07 6:00PM 1919 N FLAGLER DR<br>WEST PALM BEACH 33407      |                                 |
| Independent Special Districts  |                               |   | PBC HEALTH CARE DIST (561) 659-1270<br>9/08 6:00 PM 324 DATURA ST STE 401<br>WEST PALM BEACH 33401 |                                 |
| CHILD SERV   | 69.02                         | 71.22   |  |                                 |
| HEALTH   | 113.00                        | 113.51  |  |                                 |
| Voter approved Debt payments   |                               |   |  |                                 |
| COUNTY DBT   | 29.10                         | 27.62   | Section 4  |                                 |
| SCHOOL DBT   | 32.00                         | 28.27   |  |                                 |
| CITY DBT   | 58.08                         | 53.44   |  |                                 |
| TOTAL AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES  | 2439.85                       | 2491.31   | Section 6  |                                 |
| COLUMN 1   | COLUMN 2                      | SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPLANATIONS   | COLUMN 3   |                                 |
|  |                               |   | 2302.81  |                                 |
| Section 5  |                               | IF YOU FEEL THAT THE MARKET VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY IS INACCURATE OR DOES NOT REFLECT FAIR MARKET VALUE, OR IF YOU ARE ENTITLED TO AN EXEMPTION THAT IS NOT REFLECTED ABOVE, CONTACT YOUR COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER AT:  |  |                                 |
| YOUR PROPERTY VALUE LAST YEAR  | MARKET VALUE                  | YOUR PROPERTY VALUE THIS YEAR   | Residential SEE REVERSE SIDE   |                                 |
| 125000   | 144000                        | 144000  | Exemptions (561) 355-2866  |                                 |
| 125000   | 127375                        | 127375  | Commercial (561) 355-4090  |                                 |
| 25000  | 25000                         | 25000   | Agriculture (561) 355-2646   |                                 |
| 100000   | 102375                        | 102375  | GOVERNMENTAL CENTER - 5th FLOOR<br>301 N. OLIVE AVE.<br>WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33401             |                                 |
| EXEMPTIONS APPLIED TO THIS PROPERTY  |                               | FOR ADDITIONAL OFFICE LOCATIONS PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE.  |  |                                 |
| HOMESTEAD  |                               |   |  |                                 |
| SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR MORE INFORMATION  |                               |   |  |                                 |
| IF THE PROPERTY APPRAISER'S OFFICE IS UNABLE TO RESOLVE THE MATTER AS TO MARKET VALUE, YOU MAY FILE A PETITION. PETITION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER'S OFFICE. YOUR PETITION MUST BE FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE VALUE ADJUSTMENT BOARD ON OR BEFORE:<br>17-SEP-04 5:00 PM AT 301 N. OLIVE AVENUE, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33401 |                               |   |  |                                 |
| YOUR FINAL TAX BILL MAY CONTAIN NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS WHICH MAY NOT BE REFLECTED ON THIS NOTICE SUCH AS ASSESSMENTS FOR ROADS, FIRE, GARBAGE, LIGHTING, DRAINAGE, WATER, SEWER, OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES WHICH MAY BE LIEVED BY YOUR COUNTY, CITY, OR ANY SPECIAL DISTRICT.  |                               |   |  |                                 |
| 2004 PROPOSED AND/OR ADOPTED NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS  |                               |   |  |                                 |
| LEVYING AUTHORITY  | TELEPHONE NUMBER              | RATE  | ASSESSED AMOUNT  |                                 |
| N.P.B. CO. IMPROV DIST 5B  | (561) 624-7830                | 411.86  | 411.86   |                                 |
| N.P.B. CO. IMPROV DIST 5B  | (561) 624-7830                | 87.63   | 87.63  |                                 |
| SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY  | (561) 697-2700                | 53.00   | 53.00  |                                 |
| Section 7  |                               | TOTAL NON-AD VALOREM 552.49   |  |                                 |
| DO NOT PAY --- THIS IS NOT A BILL  |                               |   |  |                                 |
| <br>00-00-00-00-00-0000-0000 74402 HX<br>MR. AND MRS. TAXPAYER<br>1 MAIN STREET<br>PALM BEACH COUNTY FL 11111-1111<br>***** THIS IS A SAMPLE PROPERTY SUBJECT TO THE SOH 3% CAP *****<br>000000105 T=000000001  |                               |   |  |                                 |

## Property Appraisers

### Broward County

Mr. William Markham  
115 S. Andrews Avenue, Room 111  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301  
(954) 357-6830

### Charlotte County

Mr. Frank Desguin  
18500 Murdock Circle  
Port Charlotte, FL 33948  
(941) 743-1470

### Collier County

Mr. Abe Skinner  
3301 E. Tamiami Trail, Building C-2  
Naples, FL 34112  
(239) 774-8141

### Glades County

Mr. Larry R. Luckey  
P.O. Box 1106  
Moore Haven, FL 33471  
(863) 946-6025

### Hendry County

Ms. Kristina Kulpa  
P.O. Box 1840  
LaBelle, FL 33975  
(863) 675-5270

### Highlands County

Mr. Raymond McIntyre  
501 S. Commerce Avenue  
Sebring, FL 33871  
(863) 402-6659

### Lee County

Mr. Kenneth M. Wilkinson  
P.O. Box 1546  
Fort Myers, FL 33902  
(239) 339-6100

### Martin County

Ms. Laurel Kelly  
120 E. Ocean Boulevard  
Stuart, FL 34994  
(772) 288-5608

### Miami-Dade County

Mr. Joel W. Robbins  
111 N.W. First Street, Suite 710  
Miami, FL 33171  
(305) 375-4008

### Monroe County

Mr. Ervin A. Higgs  
500 Whitehead Street  
Key West, FL 33040  
(305) 292-3420

### Okeechobee County

Mr. William C. Sherman  
307 N.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite A  
Okeechobee, FL 34972  
(863) 763-4422

### Orange County

Mr. Kevin Beary  
2400 W. 33rd Street  
Orlando, FL 32839  
(407) 836-3700

### Osceola County

Mr. Robert Day  
P.O. Box 422366  
Kissimmee, FL 34742  
(407) 343-3700

### Palm Beach County

Mr. Gary Nikolits  
301 N. Olive Avenue  
West Palm Beach, FL 33401  
(561) 355-3230

### Polk County

Ms. Marsha Faux  
255 N. Wilson Avenue  
Bartow, FL 33830  
(863) 534-4777

### St. Lucie County

Mr. Jeff Furst  
2300 Virginia Avenue, Room 107  
Fort Pierce, FL 34982  
(772) 462-1000

## How Environmental Factors Affect District Services

There are diverse natural and man-made conditions that affect the District's geographical service area and influence demands for service. These conditions include the effects of water on Florida's unique terrain; specific water issues, such as quality, drainage and flooding; urban and agricultural development; changes in land use over time; and other related factors.

### Surface Features and Soils

The topography of South Florida is flat and at a low elevation, which creates special challenges. The flatness of the land combines with Florida's abundant sandy soil to hamper the quantity of rainfall that moves downward into the deep aquifers that store water. This often makes irrigation necessary, despite an abundance of rainfall.

### Groundwater Resources

Virtually all areas within the District contain underground aquifers capable of yielding some quantity of water.

Everywhere in the District, except in the Upper Kissimmee Basin, water in aquifers must be treated extensively before it meets drinking-water standards. The District makes water from aquifers available to utility companies, which then treat the water before delivery to the community.



*Florida's West Coast*

### Climate

The climate in South Florida is subtropical, which means there is a long growing season for natural vegetation, urban landscaping and agricultural crops. Although South Florida can claim rainfall totals averaging 53 inches per year, there is significant water loss due to evapotranspiration, which is a combination of transpiration (vapor rising from the pores of plants) and evaporation from water and land surfaces. The amount of water lost from evapotranspiration is almost equal to the total rainfall.

There is significant variation in rainfall throughout the year, creating distinct wet (summer) and dry (winter) seasons. Summer storms are often intense and occur with unpredictable frequency. Total rainfall also varies greatly from year to year, because of major variations caused by climactic cycles and tropical weather systems. These conditions create the need for water management — both when rain is overabundant and when it is in short supply.

### Drainage

Unfortunately, Florida's naturally high water levels and seasonal flooding are not compatible with agricultural and urban development. Drainage is a key factor in the creation of dry land on which houses and roads can be built, and crops and landscaping can be grown. The effects of altering these water levels, however, can cause shifts in vegetation patterns, the loss or degradation of wetlands from excessive flooding, and an increase in the spread of invasive exotic and nuisance plants. All of these conditions are monitored and managed through the District's programs to help restore balance to the land.

### Flood Protection

The many intense rainfall events that occur in the District's service area would cause extensive flooding if flood protection services weren't in place. These services generally involve the rapid movement of excess water into storage or to tidal areas. The state's flat topography makes this movement difficult, so a system of high-capacity canals, structures and pump stations are used.

The rapid movement of runoff water, although necessary, can also create problems in the lakes, wetland areas and estuaries to which it flows. This is due to changes in the timing, location and amount of water discharge. One way to manage these problems is to develop storage facilities that act as “shock-absorbers” to moderate the rate of discharge into natural water bodies. The District has extensive networks of publicly and privately owned storage areas, designed to capture excess water during wet periods and release it later to tidal areas, natural systems or for human use during dry periods.

Several other methods used to protect natural systems are Reservations and Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) criteria. Reservations are used to protect water from use in designated locations. MFLs are established by using the best available information to calculate a minimum flow and level for each water body, reflecting seasonal variations when appropriate. These calculations establish the point at which further water withdrawals would significantly harm the water resources or the ecology of the area.

### Water Quality

Because of the state’s flat topography, natural ecosystems spread out over a vast expanse and the entire region usually experiences at least some flooding every year. This naturally wet landscape provides an important function by removing nutrients — especially phosphorus and nitrogen — from the water. The availability of nutrients is an important water quality issue that determines the composition, distribution and density of native plants. Many of these natural plant communities develop in response to the lack of nutrients, especially phosphorus. The District monitors and controls nutrient levels where necessary to help maintain an appropriate balance.

The construction of canals and pump stations for drainage and flood protection has also affected water quality in regional systems. Runoff from developed landscapes frequently contains chemical pollutants, contaminants and fertilizers that may have severe consequences on natural systems. These affects include excess growth of nuisance plants and algae, oxygen depletion, and periodic widespread aquatic-animal deaths. A means to address this issue is the development of water quality treatment facilities, typically in combination with water storage areas. Stormwater Treatment Areas (STA) fulfill this function by removing sediments, nutrients and pollutants through the natural processes of plant growth and soil build-up.

### Water Supply

Originally, natural systems in South Florida were supplied primarily with water from rainfall and the flow of excess water from lakes, rivers and the Everglades wetlands. Over time, however, this natural system has been modified extensively by construction of a vast network of canals, structures and pump stations that control water levels. The District uses this infrastructure to replenish surface aquifers, protect coastal areas from saltwater intrusion, maintain water levels needed for crop irrigation in regional canals, and replenish surface water to protect regional lakes and wetlands. In addition to maintaining higher water levels in regional storage facilities, such as the Kissimmee Lakes, Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades Water Conservation Areas, methods for underground storage — termed Aquifer Storage and Recovery — are being tested for use throughout the District.



*Mangrove replenishment in the St. Lucie Inlet*

## Historical Changes in Land Uses

South Florida has undergone significant changes, due in large part to the Central and Southern Florida Project providing the regional backbone of the area's drainage and flood control system. The system has also proved to be successful in the movement of water to augment water supplies. The result has been rampant urban and agricultural development. At the same time, conditions in the Everglades and other components of the South Florida natural ecosystem have been declining.

Agricultural and urban land uses have expanded greatly since 1940. A large portion of South Florida has avoided development, though much of it has been disturbed and the ecosystem values reduced. For example, substantial portions of the original Everglades have been protected in Water Conservation Areas since the 1970s, but changing water levels, water-delivery timing and nutrient inflows have resulted in adverse effects on native plant and animal communities. The table below shows changing land uses within the District:

### Changes in Land Use Within the District

Source: District Water Management Plan

|              | 1953          |             | 1973          |             | 1995          |             |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|              | Square Miles  | Percent     | Square Miles  | Percent     | Square Miles  | Percent     |
| Urban        | 372           | 2.2%        | 1,234         | 7.2%        | 2,277         | 13.3%       |
| Agricultural | 1,632         | 9.5%        | 4,703         | 27.5%       | 4,757         | 27.8%       |
| Natural      | 14,180        | 82.5%       | 10,234        | 59.9%       | 8,976         | 52.5%       |
| Water        | 997           | 5.8%        | 909           | 5.3%        | 1,098         | 6.4%        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>17,181</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>17,080</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>17,108</b> | <b>100%</b> |

The SFWMD is presently updating its regional water supply plans to include 2000 base-year data. This information will become available in FY2006.

## Urban Development

Between the years 1950 and 2000, the population within the District's boundaries grew from 0.8 million to 6.6 million. The 2000 population, based on the U.S. Census, is shown in the table below. The 2025 population projections shown in the table are those used for long-term planning by each county. These projections were developed by the Bureau of Economics and Business Research at the University of Florida, for all counties except Collier County. Collier County is located in the Lower West Coast (LWC) Planning Area and received approval to use a higher projection.

The projections in the table show that significant population growth is expected. The largest population change will be in the Lower East Coast (LEC). The largest percentage of growth will be in the Lower West Coast, the Orlando-Kissimmee Area (KISS) and the Upper East Coast (UEC). The interior areas will have the lowest population growth, both in population and percentage of change in population.

### Projected Population Growth Patterns in the District

| Area Within the South Florida Water Management District | 2000 Population  | 2025 Population   | Change in Population | Percent Change in Population |
|---|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Lower East Coast <sup>1</sup>                           | 5,007,988        | 7,220,800         | 2,212,812            | 44.2%                        |
| Lower West Coast <sup>2</sup>                           | 739,405          | 1,470,855         | 731,450              | 98.9%                        |
| Orlando-Kissimmee Area <sup>3</sup>                     | 391,481          | 919,848           | 528,367              | 135.0%                       |
| Upper East Coast <sup>4</sup>                           | 319,426          | 510,600           | 191,174              | 59.8%                        |
| Interior Counties <sup>5</sup>                          | 55,217           | 79,617            | 24,400               | 44.2%                        |
| Florida Keys <sup>6</sup>                               | 79,589           | 83,300            | 3,711                | 4.7%                         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>6,593,106</b> | <b>10,285,020</b> | <b>3,691,914</b>     | <b>56.0%</b>                 |

<sup>1</sup>Lower East Coast: Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties

<sup>2</sup>Lower West Coast: Lee County, most of Collier and Hendry Counties, portions of Glades, Charlotte and mainland Monroe counties.

<sup>3</sup>Orlando-Kissimmee Area: Portions of Orange and Osceola Counties in the District area

<sup>4</sup>Upper East Coast: Martin and St. Lucie Counties

<sup>5</sup>Interior Counties: Hendry, Glades and Okeechobee Counties and those portions of Highlands and Polk Counties within the District area

<sup>6</sup>Florida Keys: Monroe County

This continued urban growth provides challenges in assuring the availability of water supplies, protecting water sources from contamination, and providing drainage and flood protection services.

## Agricultural Development

Commercial agriculture is a major water user in the District’s area. Major crops and counties where the use is concentrated are shown in the table below. Commercial agricultural crops invariably require irrigation, so the estimation of irrigation requirements is fundamental to the water supply planning process.



Carrotwood fruit

### Agricultural Land Use in South Florida

Source: Water Management District (1995)

| Agricultural Crop or Land Use | Counties in the District Where Use is Concentrated | Approximate Irrigated Acreage in 1995 |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Citrus                        | St. Lucie, Hendry, Polk and Martin                 | 391,000                               |
| Vegetables                    | Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Collier, Hendry, and Lee   | 157,000                               |
| Sugarcane                     | Palm Beach, Hendry, Glades and Martin              | 433,000                               |
| Nurseries                     | Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach                 | 26,000                                |
| Sod                           | Palm Beach   | 18,000                                |
| Pasture                       | Okeechobee, Highlands and Osceola                  | Rarely irrigated                      |

Note: The District is currently updating the Kissimmee Basin, Lower East Coast and Lower West Coast Water Supply Plans. The plan for the Upper East Coast was completed in June 2004. The 2000 base-year data will be compiled and reported for the FY2006 version of this document.

The land use data shown previously indicated the rapid development of agriculture in the period from 1953 to 1973, during which agricultural land use grew from 9.5 percent to 27.5 percent. In contrast, from 1973 to 1995, agricultural land use only grew from 27.5 percent to 27.8 percent. Irrigated agricultural land use is expected to grow very little through 2025. This is shown in the table below, and is based on information in the District Water Supply Assessment.

### Projected Changes in Irrigated Agricultural Land Use in Acres from 1995 to 2020

| Planning Area | Citrus and Other Fruit | Vegetables | Sugar Cane and Other Field Crops | Sod   | Nursery | All Irrigated Crops |
|---------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------------------|
| LWC           | 33,778                 | 4,849      | 6,185                            | 0     | 3,696   | 48,508              |
| LEC           | 683                    | -34,715    | -44,325                          | 0     | 13,214  | -65,143             |
| UEC           | 22,236                 | 0          | 0                                | 2,800 | 200     | 25,236              |
| KISS          | 28,722                 | 9,000      | 1,144                            | 0     | 1,092   | 39,958              |
| District      | 85,419                 | -20,866    | -36,996                          | 2,800 | 18,202  | 48,559              |

Notes: The District is presently updating the Kissimmee Basin, Lower East Coast and Lower West Coast Water Supply Plans. The plan for the Upper East Coast was completed in June 2004. The 2000 base-year data will be compiled and reported for the FY2006 version of this document.

The estimated total irrigated acreage in the District is 1,076,000 acres.

While the overall change in irrigated agricultural acreage (49,000 acres) is small compared to the base (1,076,000 acres), there are some significant shifts among the regions. Reductions anticipated in the Lower East Coast area are due to conversion of agricultural lands to urban uses and the addition of more STAs in the Everglades Agricultural Area. The increase in acreage in the other areas will place more demands on water supply, drainage and flood control services.

## Natural Areas

### Effects of Changing Water Flows and Levels

The effects on natural ecosystems in and adjacent to recently developed agricultural and urban areas have been significant. The current Everglades are only about half the size they were 100 years ago. Many urban and agricultural areas formerly played a significant role in the functioning of the South Florida ecosystem. For instance, the area that is now the Everglades Agricultural Area was several feet higher in elevation than it is today. This area provided significant storage of water when levels in Lake Okeechobee rose during wet periods and delivered this water to the Everglades. The urban area of the Lower East Coast was formerly the source of replenishment to Biscayne Aquifer and much of the surface water in Shark River Slough, a key area in the ecology of Everglades National Park.

In addition, the remaining Everglades and other parts of the South Florida ecosystem no longer exhibit the functions and species that historically defined them. There has been a large reduction in wading bird populations, numerous species have become threatened or endangered, large areas have become infested with invasive plants, mercury contamination has become a problem, and destructive algae blooms have occurred in Lake Okeechobee, Lake Trafford, Florida Bay and other water systems. There is significantly less water flowing through the ecosystem today than compared to historical times, and discharges to the Everglades and estuaries are often too much or too little, and frequently occur at the wrong time of the year.

### Effects of Changing Water Quality

Water quality throughout South Florida has deteriorated over the past 50 years. More than half the wetlands that acted as natural filters and retention areas are gone. Runoff from agricultural and urban lands contains excessive amounts of pesticides, hydrocarbons and fertilizer. Evidence of the excessive nutrients entering the Everglades can be seen in the abundance of cattails. In Lake Okeechobee and other major lakes, Florida Bay and estuaries, the results can be seen in algae blooms, excessive growth of aquatic plants, and the accumulation of organic materials.

### Regional Resource Protection and Restoration Efforts

In recent years, the need for natural system restoration and improved services from the District has increased. The demand for these services has been expressed in federal and state legislation, and in District initiatives. These include:

- Land purchase programs
- Development of Reservations and MFLs for water bodies
- Establishment of allowable nutrient inputs to the Everglades Protection Area, Lake Okeechobee and other bodies of water
- Regulatory activities
- Construction projects
- Major regional restoration efforts, such as Kissimmee River Restoration and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

These environmental concerns and water-related issues establish the backdrop and context for development of the District's annual budget.

*Please see the Work Plan and Budget section for detail regarding the restoration and protection programs in the District's FY2005 budget.*

## Glossary

### A

#### **ACCRETION**

Accretion is the growth or increase in size caused by gradual external addition, fusion or inclusion.

#### **ACCRUAL**

Accrual is a method of accounting in which revenues are recorded when measurable (known) and earned, and expenses are recognized when goods or services are used. This method is not limited to a time period.

#### **ADOPTED BUDGET**

The District's adopted budget is a fiscal-year financial plan that details Governing-Board approved revenues and expenditures.

#### **AD VALOREM TAX**

An ad valorem tax is imposed on real and personal property at values certified by the property appraiser in each county.

#### **ADVANCED TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES (ATT)**

Advanced Treatment Technologies is a research program that identifies water-quality treatment technologies that meet the long-term water quality standards for the Everglades. These technologies range from low-maintenance constructed wetlands to full chemical treatment for the removal of phosphorus.

#### **ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY (AWS)**

The Alternative Water Supply project searches for new methods to meet the demands for water. These include aquifer storage and recovery, and wastewater reuse technologies.

#### **AMENDMENT**

An amendment is a change to an adopted budget. It can increase or decrease a fund total.

#### **APPROPRIATION**

An appropriation is an authorization granted by the Governing Board to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes as set forth in the budget.

#### **AQUIFER**

An aquifer is an underground bed or layer of earth, gravel or porous stone that yields water.

#### **AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY (ASR)**

Aquifer Storage and Recovery is the practice of storing water in aquifers in times of abundant rainfall and withdrawing it to meet emergency or long-term water demands.

#### **ASSESSED VALUATION**

An assessed valuation is a value established by the property appraiser in each county for real and personal property. It is used as a basis for levying ad valorem property taxes.

#### **AUTOMATED REMOTE DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM (ARDAS)**

The Automated Remote Data Acquisition System is used to model instrument performance with synthetic samples of known concentrations. The information obtained is used to determine unknown sample concentrations.

### B

#### **BERM**

A berm is a shelf or flat strip of land adjacent to a canal.

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)**

Best Management Practices are the best available techniques or processes that reduce pollutant loading from land use or industry, or that optimize water use.

**BOND**

A bond is a security, usually long-term, representing money borrowed from the investing public.

**BUDGET**

A budget is a resource allocation plan for the accomplishment of programs related to established objectives and goals within a definite period.

**C****CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN (CIP)**

The District's Capital Improvements Plan is a budget plan that includes expenditures, anticipated revenues and descriptions for all capital projects over a five-year period.

**CAPITAL PROJECT**

A capital project is an individual facilities and/or land-acquisition fixed-capital project identified in the five-year Capital Improvements Plan.

**COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CIAP)**

The Coastal Impact Assistance Program uses federal appropriations allocated to the states to fund various projects in coastal areas. The funds allocated to Florida are administered by Florida Department of Environmental Protection program, and the program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association.

**COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (CZM)**

Coastal Zone Management examines the causes of climate and related changes and their affects.

**CONSUMPTIVE USE PERMITTING (CUP)**

Consumptive Use Permitting regulates groundwater and surface water withdrawals by major users, such as water utilities, agricultural concerns, nurseries, golf courses, mining and other industrial users.

**CONTINGENCY RESERVES**

Contingency reserves are monies set aside, consistent with statutory authority, which can subsequently be appropriated to meet unexpected needs.

**CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECTS (CRP)**

Critical Restoration Projects produce immediate and substantial ecosystem restoration, preservation and protection benefits, and are consistent with Federal programs, projects and activities.

**CULVERT**

A culvert is a drain crossing under a road or railroad.

**D****DEBT PER CAPITA**

Debt per capita is the amount of net tax-supported debt divided by the population, resulting in a dollar amount of debt per person.

**DISBURSEMENT**

A disbursement is cash payment for goods or services procured by the District.

**DISCRETIONARY FUNDS**

Discretionary funds are revenues available for expenditures that are not statutorily or otherwise committed to a specific project. These funds are primarily ad valorem revenue.

**DISTRICT WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (DWMP)**

The District Water Management Plan defines the District's role in water resource management; and provides comprehensive, long-range guidance for implementation of District responsibilities under state and federal laws.

**DOCUMENTARY TAX STAMP**

The documentary tax stamp is an excise tax levied on mortgages recorded in Florida, real property interests, original issues of stock, bonds and debt issuances in Florida, and promissory notes or other written obligations to pay money.

**E****ENCUMBRANCE**

An encumbrance is the legal obligation of appropriated funds for future expenditures.

**ENTERPRISE DATA MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (EDMS)**

An Enterprise Data Management Strategy is a plan to provide the technology and infrastructure to facilitate integration of diverse system applications, and improve information flow throughout the organization.

**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT (EMA)**

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment is the term that identifies long-range monitoring of networks to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate scientific and legally defensible environmental data.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT (ERP)**

Environmental Resource Permits are issued to protect the regional water resources of the District. The permitting system addresses protection of water supply, water quality, flood protection, flood plain management and natural ecosystems.

**EVAPOTRANSPIRATION**

Evapotranspiration is a combination of transpiration (vapor rising from the pores of plants) and evaporation from water and land surfaces.

**EVERGLADES NUTRIENT REMOVAL (ENR)**

The Everglades Nutrient Removal (ENR) project is a manmade wetland designed to remove phosphorus from agricultural runoff water before it enters the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, also known as Water Conservation Area 1.

**EXPENDITURE**

An expenditure is the disbursement of appropriated funds to purchase goods or services.

**F****FISCAL YEAR**

A fiscal year is a 12-month period for which the annual budget is developed and implemented. The fiscal year for the District begins October 1 and ends September 30.

**FTE**

An FTE is a "Full-Time Equivalent," which is a measurement of labor, both planned and utilized. One FTE is equivalent to one full-time employee who works 40 hours per week for 52 weeks, for a total of 2,080 work hours.

**FUND**

A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. These accounts record cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein. Funds are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

**FUND BALANCE**

In this document, a fund balance is defined as an on-hand cash balance from prior fiscal years that is available for designation as a funding source for a future budget year. This is in contrast to the definition found in the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, which defines fund balance as the difference between assets and liabilities reported in a governmental fund.

**G****GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP)**

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are uniform minimum standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting. Currently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory are authorized to establish these principles.

**H****HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION**

A homestead exemption is a \$25,000 discount applied to the assessed value of a property. Every person who has legal title to a residential property and lives there permanently as of January 1 of the application year qualifies to apply for a homestead exemption.

**HYDROLOGY**

Hydrology is the scientific study of the properties, distribution and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.

**HYDROPERIOD**

A hydroperiod is the average duration of flooding for non-tidal wetlands.

**I****INSPECTOR GENERAL**

The Inspector General provides an independent view of District operations through objective and professional audits, investigations, reviews and evaluations of the economy and efficiency of taxpayer-financed programs. This information is then made available to the District Governing Board and management, elected representatives, and citizens within the District's boundaries.

**L****LEASED POSITIONS**

Leased positions represent leasing-agency employees who perform project-specific tasks of limited duration.

**LEVEE**

A levee is an embankment used to prevent or confine flooding.

**M****MANAGERIAL RESERVES**

A managerial reserve is an account used to earmark a portion of fund equity as legally segregated for a specific future use.

**MILL**

One mill equals \$1 of tax for each \$1,000 of taxable value.

**MITIGATION**

Mitigation alleviates a condition in force or intensity.

**MODIFIED ACCRUAL**

Modified accrual is a method of accounting that recognizes expenses when goods or services are received. Revenues, such as taxes, are recognized when measurable (known) and available (received) to pay expenditures in the current accounting period.

**N****NAVIGATIONAL LOCK**

A navigational lock is an enclosure used to raise or lower boats from one level to another.

**P****PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

Performance measures are specific quantitative measures of work performed, outputs and outcomes.

**PHOSPHORUS TRANSPORT MODEL (PTM)**

A Phosphorus Transport Model estimates the effectiveness of phosphorus load-reduction strategies. This information is used by District programs to meet their respective goals.

**POLLUTANT LOAD REDUCTION GOAL (PLRG)**

A Pollutant Load Reduction Goal establishes the desired levels of nutrient and sediment loads for healthy seagrass growth and distribution.

**PUMP STATIONS**

Pump stations are manmade structures that use pumps to transfer water from one location to another.

**R****RESERVES**

Reserves are funds designated for specific purposes, or for emergencies and other unexpected expenditures.

**REVENUE**

Revenue is the term used for monies received from all sources (with the exception of fund balances) that will be used to fund expenditures in a fiscal year.

**RESTRICTED FUNDS**

Restricted funds are revenues committed to a project or program, or that are restricted in purpose by law. Examples of restricted funds include state appropriations for stormwater projects and federal FEMA capital project funds.

**ROLLED-BACK RATE**

The rolled-back rate is a millage rate that generates the same tax revenue as last year, exclusive of new construction. The rolled-back rate reflects changes in the market value of property.

**S****SPECIAL OBLIGATION LAND ACQUISITION BONDS**

Special Obligation Land Acquisition Bonds are securities issued by the District to provide funds for acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands. Principle and interest on these bonds are secured by a lien on documentary-stamp excise taxes collected by the state of Florida.

**SPILLWAY**

A spillway is a passage for surplus water to run over or around an obstruction, such as a dam.

**STORAGE AREA NETWORK (SAN)**

A Storage Area Network is the term for a group of servers that have been linked together to form greater disk space.

**STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA (STA)**

A Stormwater Treatment Area is a manmade wetland area used to treat urban and agricultural runoff water before it is discharged to natural areas.

**STRUCTURE INFORMATION VERIFICATION (STRIVE)**

The Structure Information Verification project was established to verify input data used to compute flow at District water control structures.

**SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM (SCADA)**

The Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System gathers data from remote locations to control equipment and conditions. The SCADA system includes hardware and software components. The hardware gathers and feeds data into a computer that has SCADA software installed. The computer then processes this data, records and logs all events, and warns when conditions become hazardous.

**SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT (SWIM)**

Surface Water Improvement and Management is a comprehensive statewide program, established in 1987 by Florida law. SWIM is used to restore and protect priority surface waters that are of state or regional significance.

**T****TOPOGRAPHY**

Topography is the term used for the surface features of a place or region.

**TRANSPIRATION**

Transpiration is the rising of vapor containing waste products through the pores of plant tissue.

**TRUTH IN MILLAGE (TRIM)**

Truth in Millage is a statute adopted by the Florida legislature that establishes a specific timetable and procedure for local governments to adopt their annual millage rates and budgets.

**W****WATERSHED**

A watershed is the divide separating one drainage area from another. The term commonly refers to the entire area that water flows across, under and through on its way to a common body of water. In hydrologic terms, a watershed is a land area that delivers runoff water, sediment and dissolved substances to a major river and its tributaries.

**WATER TABLE**

A water table is the upper surface of the saturation zone in an aquifer.

**WEIR**

A weir is a dam in a stream, used to raise the water level or divert its flow.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>ADA</b>      | Americans with Disabilities Act                           |
| <b>AOR</b>      | Area of Responsibility                                    |
| <b>ARDAS</b>    | Automated Remote Data Acquisition System                  |
| <b>ASR</b>      | Aquifer Storage and Recovery                              |
| <b>ATT</b>      | Advanced Treatment Technologies                           |
| <b>AWS</b>      | Alternate Water Supply                                    |
| <b>BAT</b>      | Best Available Technology                                 |
| <b>BCB</b>      | Big Cypress Basin   |
| <b>BFAC</b>     | Budget and Finance Advisory Commission                    |
| <b>BMP</b>      | Best Management Practice                                  |
| <b>C&amp;SF</b> | Central and Southern Florida Project                      |
| <b>CAFR</b>     | Comprehensive Annual Financial Report                     |
| <b>CARL</b>     | Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund              |
| <b>CCPCD</b>    | Collier County Pollution Control Department               |
| <b>CCTV</b>     | Closed Circuit Television Cameras                         |
| <b>CERP</b>     | Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan                 |
| <b>CES</b>      | Center for Environmental Studies                          |
| <b>CIAP</b>     | Coastal Impact Assistance Program                         |
| <b>CIP</b>      | Capital Improvements Plan                                 |
| <b>COE</b>      | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (also known as USACE)        |
| <b>CREW</b>     | Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed                    |
| <b>CRP</b>      | Critical Restoration Projects                             |
| <b>CSOP</b>     | Combined Structural and Operational Plan                  |
| <b>CUP</b>      | Consumptive Use Permitting                                |
| <b>CZM</b>      | Coastal Zone Management                                   |
| <b>DED</b>      | Deputy Executive Director                                 |
| <b>DEP</b>      | Department of Environmental Protection                    |
| <b>DOI</b>      | Department of Interior                                    |
| <b>DWMP</b>     | District Water Management Plan                            |
| <b>EAA</b>      | Everglades Agricultural Area                              |
| <b>EAP</b>      | Employee Assistance Program                               |
| <b>EAR</b>      | Evaluation and Appraisal Reports                          |
| <b>EASTCOM</b>  | Emergency Satellite Communications System                 |
| <b>ECP</b>      | Everglades Construction Project                           |
| <b>EDM</b>      | Enterprise Data Management Strategy                       |
| <b>EEO</b>      | Equal Employment Opportunity                              |
| <b>EFA</b>      | Everglades Forever Act                                    |
| <b>EMA</b>      | Environmental Monitoring and Assessment                   |
| <b>EMPACT</b>   | Environmental Monitoring Public Access Community Tracking |
| <b>EMRTF</b>    | Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund           |
| <b>ENP</b>      | Everglades National Park                                  |
| <b>ENR</b>      | Everglades Nutrient Removal                               |
| <b>EOC</b>      | Emergency Operations Center                               |
| <b>EPA</b>      | Everglades Protection Area                                |
| <b>ERC</b>      | Environmental Regulation Commission                       |
| <b>ERP</b>      | Environmental Resource Permitting                         |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>ESCO</b>     | Environmental Studies and Community Outreach               |
| <b>ESDA</b>     | Electronic Support and Data Acquisition                    |
| <b>ESP</b>      | Everglades Stormwater Program                              |
| <b>F.A.C.</b>   | Florida Administrative Code                                |
| <b>FCD</b>      | Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District        |
| <b>FDACS</b>    | Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services   |
| <b>FDEP</b>     | Florida Department of Environmental Protection             |
| <b>FDLE</b>     | Florida Department of Law Enforcement                      |
| <b>FDOT</b>     | Florida Department of Transportation                       |
| <b>FEMA</b>     | Federal Emergency Management Agency                        |
| <b>FFA</b>      | Florida Forever Act  |
| <b>FFWCC</b>    | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission          |
| <b>FGCU</b>     | Florida Gulf Coast University                              |
| <b>FHREDI</b>   | Florida Heartland Rural Economic Development Initiative    |
| <b>FKFBFS</b>   | Florida Keys/Florida Bay Feasibility Study                 |
| <b>FMLA</b>     | Family Medical Leave Act                                   |
| <b>FOC</b>      | Field Operations Center                                    |
| <b>FP&amp;L</b> | Florida Power and Light                                    |
| <b>F.S.</b>     | Florida Statutes   |
| <b>FTE</b>      | Full Time Equivalent                                       |
| <b>FWP</b>      | Florida Water Plan   |
| <b>FY</b>       | Fiscal Year  |
| <b>GASB</b>     | Governmental Accounting Standards Board                    |
| <b>GB</b>       | Governing Board  |
| <b>GFOA</b>     | Government Finance Officers Association                    |
| <b>GIS</b>      | Geographic Information Systems                             |
| <b>ICMS</b>     | Integrated Contract Management System                      |
| <b>IFAS</b>     | Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences                 |
| <b>IRL</b>      | Indian River Lagoon  |
| <b>IT</b>       | Information Technology                                     |
| <b>KICCO</b>    | Kissimmee Island Cattle Company                            |
| <b>KOE</b>      | Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades                            |
| <b>KRR</b>      | Kissimmee River Restoration                                |
| <b>KRREP</b>    | Kissimmee River Restoration Evaluation Program             |
| <b>LEC</b>      | Lower East Coast   |
| <b>LGFS</b>     | Local Government Financial System                          |
| <b>LO</b>       | Lake Okeechobee  |
| <b>LOADSS</b>   | Lake Okeechobee Agricultural Decision Support System Model |
| <b>LOPP</b>     | Lake Okeechobee Protection Program                         |
| <b>LPO</b>      | Locally Preferred Option                                   |
| <b>LWC</b>      | Lower West Coast   |
| <b>LWCWSP</b>   | Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan                         |
| <b>MFL</b>      | Minimum Flows and Levels                                   |
| <b>MGD</b>      | Million Gallons per Day                                    |
| <b>MIS</b>      | Management Information System                              |
| <b>MOU</b>      | Memorandum of Understanding                                |
| <b>NPB</b>      | North Palm Beach   |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>O&amp;M</b> | Operations and Maintenance                                      |
| <b>OIG</b>     | Office of Inspector General                                     |
| <b>OSHA</b>    | Occupational Safety and Health Administration                   |
| <b>P2000</b>   | Preservation 2000   |
| <b>PIR</b>     | Project Implementation Report                                   |
| <b>PLRG</b>    | Pollutant Load Reduction Goal                                   |
| <b>PMP</b>     | Project Management Plans  |
| <b>ppb</b>     | parts per billion   |
| <b>PPDR</b>    | Pilot Project Design Report                                     |
| <b>PRLG</b>    | Pollutant Reduction Load Goals                                  |
| <b>PSTA</b>    | Periphyton-based Stormwater Treatment Area                      |
| <b>PTM</b>     | Phosphorus Transport Model                                      |
| <b>QA</b>      | Quality Assurance   |
| <b>RECOVER</b> | Restoration Coordination and Verification                       |
| <b>RESTUDY</b> | Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study |
| <b>RFP</b>     | Request for Proposals   |
| <b>ROW</b>     | Right of Way  |
| <b>SAN</b>     | Storage Area Network  |
| <b>SAP</b>     | System Application and Programs                                 |
| <b>SC</b>      | Service Center  |
| <b>SCADA</b>   | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System                 |
| <b>SDE</b>     | Spatial Database Engine   |
| <b>SFWMD</b>   | South Florida Water Management District                         |
| <b>SGGE</b>    | Southern Golden Gate Estates                                    |
| <b>SOP</b>     | Standard Operating Procedures                                   |
| <b>SOR</b>     | Save Our Rivers   |
| <b>STA</b>     | Stormwater Treatment Area                                       |
| <b>STRIVE</b>  | Structure Information Verification                              |
| <b>SWIM</b>    | Surface Water Improvement and Management                        |
| <b>TBD</b>     | To Be Determined  |
| <b>TMDL</b>    | Total Maximum Daily Load  |
| <b>TRIM</b>    | Truth in Millage  |
| <b>UEC</b>     | Upper East Coast  |
| <b>USACE</b>   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (also known as COE)                |
| <b>USDA</b>    | United States Department of Agriculture                         |
| <b>USFWS</b>   | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service                                  |
| <b>WASP</b>    | Water Augmentation Supply Potential Model                       |
| <b>WCA</b>     | Water Conservation Area   |
| <b>WMIS</b>    | Water Management Information System                             |
| <b>WMLTF</b>   | Water Management Lands Trust Fund                               |
| <b>WOD</b>     | Works of the District   |
| <b>WPA</b>     | Water Preserve Area   |
| <b>WRAC</b>    | Water Resource Advisory Commission                              |
| <b>WRDA</b>    | Water Resources Development Act                                 |
| <b>WRM</b>     | Water Resource Management                                       |
| <b>WSE</b>     | Water Supply for the Environment                                |

## A Guide to Other Useful Documents

### District Water Management Plan

The District Water Management Plan represents a comprehensive examination of the myriad water supply, flood protection, water quality and natural systems management issues throughout the 16-county South Florida region. The plan, which is updated every five years, is intended to serve as a direction-setting document and a communications tool. It is also a source of technical information for local governments seeking guidance on water resource issues.

### Strategic Plan

The 10-year Strategic Plan outlines priorities established by the District Governing Board and provides the blueprint for implementing programs that address those priorities. The plan includes an overview of South Florida water and ecosystem needs, a description of the strategic planning process, and details regarding District programs and strategic priorities.

### FY2005 Annual Work Plan

The FY2005 Annual Work Plan is a detailed work plan that “drills down” from the high level of the Strategic Plan. The document includes the major District projects planned for FY2005, key assumptions used to develop the Work Plan and highlights of the inter-relationships between programs.

### Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report contains the District’s audited general-purpose financial statements. It also includes supplemental financial information on individual funds and account groups, as well as financial and non-financial data and trends.

### Budget in Brief

The Budget in Brief brochure provides budget highlights for the current fiscal year, including revenue and expenditure summaries, and tax rates. It also gives an overview of the District’s mission, history, strategic goals and general operations.

### 2005 South Florida Environmental Report, Volumes I and II

The South Florida Environmental Report (SFER) is a product of a major consolidation process authorized on May 12, 2004 by the Florida legislature, in Laws of Florida, Chapter 2004-53. This legislation directs the District to undertake a pilot project to consolidate mandated plans and reports to the Florida legislature and the governor. The report includes the FY2005 Capital Improvements Plan and is scheduled for submission to the legislature on February 15, 2005.

### Fifty-Year Asset Replacement/Refurbishment Plan

The 50-Year Asset Replacement/Refurbishment Plan is developed by the Operations and Maintenance functional unit as a high-level financial plan. The plan identifies C&SF components and related annual financial needs, including staffing and contracts. The document also incorporates smaller plans for the maintenance and replacement of culverts, canals, levees, berms, structures and pump stations.

These documents may be requested through our Web site, located at <http://www.sfwmd.gov>. Click the “Who to Contact” link for instructions.

The documents may also be requested by phone or mail:

1 (800) 432-2045 (Florida only) or (561) 686-8800

South Florida Water Management District

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West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680

# Acknowledgements

The following people made the Work Plan and Budget document possible:

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**Aaron Basinger**  
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**Douglas Bergstrom**  
Budget Director

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| Tanya Vaughn-Patterson<br>Associate Budget Analyst | Laura Sweet<br>Senior Administrative Assistant |
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## Production Staff

|                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Marcie Daniel<br>Project Manager | Martha Blumel<br>Graphic Designer |
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| Carla Chadwick<br>Editor and Creative Director | Patrick Lynch<br>Photography |
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## Other Staff

|                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Patti Nicholas<br>Contributing Writer | Frank Mumby IV<br>Senior Accountant |
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